

GUARANTEE
Your Money Back
If You Want It.
See Editorial Page, Column 1.

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Austria Punishes Commander Who Sank Ancona; Offers Indemnity, Pledges Safety of Lives at Sea

OSBORNE GETS LEAVE; POST TO KIRCHWEY

Whitman Holds Place
Open Till Charges
Are Settled.

FREE TO FIGHT,
SAYS WARDEN

Governor, Doubting Accusations, Sees Change
as Best Makeshift.

Albany, Dec. 31.—The deadlock existing between Thomas Mott Osborne, warden of Sing Sing Prison, on the one hand and Governor Whitman and Superintendent of Prisons Riley on the other was broken early this morning when the Governor granted the request of Mr. Osborne that he be granted leave of absence until the indictments against him are disposed of.

At the same time Governor Whitman announced that George W. Kirchwey, ex-dean of Columbia Law School and Mr. Osborne's associate in prison reform work, whom he asked on Wednesday to be designated to serve as warden, would be named acting warden and agent of Sing Sing to-day.

Whitman Hopes for Osborne.

"My action in insisting that Mr. Osborne leave Sing Sing at this time," the Governor said, "is in no sense an expression of opinion on my part that he is guilty of the charges against him. I still hope and expect he will be acquitted."

"If acquitted will he have to be reappointed?" the Governor was asked.

"Yes, he will," replied the Governor.

"If acquitted will he be reappointed?"

"Yes, I assume so."

Asked if he could be quoted as saying that "That is the presumption, although that is not binding upon the Superintendent of Prisons."

Mr. Riley, when asked if he would reappoint Mr. Osborne, refused to answer the question.

The matter of reappointment was brushed aside by the warden and his lawyers when the statement of the Governor that reappointment would be necessary was repeated to them.

Warden Still Confident.

Absolutely confident that he will be acquitted when his case comes to trial, Mr. Osborne declared that he was glad to be free.

"It was obviously necessary, as my letter stated," he declared, "that I have time to prepare my defense, and with the understanding that Dean Kirchwey would be appointed to take up my work during the leave of absence that the Governor has granted I am glad to be free to prepare that defense. I am still warden of Sing Sing."

Then, with Huntington W. Merchant, of his counsel, and his secretary, Mr. Osborne hurried to get the 1 o'clock train for Sing Sing. It is his present plan to leave the prison to-day for his home in Auburn, as announced early in the week, when the New Year's with his family, and then proceed to the work of preparing his case.

Mr. Kirchwey, who remained at the executive mansion late, is expected to take up his quarters in the prison some time this afternoon, the morning being devoted to consultation with the Governor and Superintendent Riley.

After the announcement of the settlement of the matter there were various efforts to decide with whom the honors lay. The opinion was generally expressed that the only person hurt by the contest was Superintendent of Prisons Riley, who for days had insisted on the resignation of Mr. Osborne or his removal. Mr. Osborne, as is insisted, is still warden of Sing Sing. Governor Whitman, on the other hand, is free from criticism that might follow if Mr. Osborne remained on duty as warden of Sing Sing.

It would have been an intolerable condition," said the Governor, "to have the warden of a prison accused of crime in physical control of the witnesses against him."

Mr. Osborne's final letter delivered to the Governor and addressed to Superintendent Riley reads:

"As you are doubtless aware, the deliberations of the Grand Jury of Westchester County have resulted in two indictments being found against me.

"It is obvious that an adequate preparation of my defense will make it necessary for me to be away from the prison for a considerable length of time. I therefore ask that I may be allowed leave of absence until the final disposition of these indictments, which I shall do all in my power to hasten.

"I therefore ask that some satisfactory person be designated to perform the duties of agent and warden during my leave of absence. Yours truly,

"THOMAS M. OSBORNE."

Letter a Shuttlecock.

Mr. Osborne's earlier letter asking that he be granted a leave of absence, which Superintendent Riley refused to accept last night, was submitted to Governor

FINDS 1775 \$6 BILL

Jersey City Man's Discovery in Old Bible May Net Him \$1,000.

From his grandfather's family Bible, discolored with the attic dust of twenty years, fluttered a \$6 bill yesterday to make a Happy New Year for William Waidleigh, of 50 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City. His chum, Harry Jacobson, who has a half interest in the discovery, has been told that this scrap of paper, 3 1/2 by 5, and 140 years old, is worth nearer \$1,000 than its face value.

"This bill entitles the bearer to receive six Spanish dollars, or the value thereof in gold or silver, according to resolution of Congress passed at Philadelphia November 29, 1775," are the words on one side, and "Continental Currency" on the other. It is numbered 82852, bears the signatures of A. Bunker and William Webb, and was made by Hall & Sellers, at Philadelphia.

William Waidleigh, late grandfather of the finder, placed the bill in the Bible.

N. Y. U. STUDENTS IN DANGER AT FIRE

Face Death from Explosions in Fight Blaze That Wrecks Chemistry Building.

Firemen and students faced possible death when exploding chemicals last night in fighting a fire that destroyed the interior of the chemistry building at New York University. Two hours of strenuous work resulted in getting the fire under control just as it reached the basement of the structure, where the highly explosive materials used by the students were stored.

The fire was discovered shortly before 11 o'clock, when flames burst from the upper windows. An alarm was sent in and students volunteered to help the firemen. Watchmen and members of the faculty refused, however, to permit the students to approach the fire because of the danger of explosions.

By the time the engines had struggled up the steep incline that surrounds the university grounds the roof was in flames and sparks were falling down the air shaft to the chemical filled basement.

The students first fought the fire in the upper part of the building, but in the rush forward and, in spite of orders, helped the firemen erect ladders and get water on the blaze.

The volunteer fire fighters succeeded in dragging most of the explosives to Gould Hall, where it was out of reach of sparks. The origin of the fire is unknown. University officials said they could not estimate the loss until to-day.

MISS BLATCH EJECTED BY CIVIL ENGINEERS

First Woman Member, Daughter of Suffragist, Will Bring Suit.

Nora Stanton Blatch, daughter of Harriet Stanton Blatch, daughter of woman ever admitted to membership in the American Society of Civil Engineers, has been ejected from that organization and will bring an action for reinstatement.

Miss Blatch is said to allege that the fact that she was a woman caused the men of the society to turn against her. Her complaint, which has not yet been filed, sets forth her grievance to the length of 4,000 words.

At her home last night, Mrs. Blatch said that her daughter was not in town and would not talk even if she were.

"I cannot imagine how the report got out," she said. "Ask Mr. Charles Warren Hunt, secretary of the society, if you desire any information. I do not care to discuss the matter myself."

Miss Blatch was graduated from Cornell in 1905. She ranked fifth in the class of 1905, of Patchogue, in the year of her graduation.

She received the Degree of Civil Engineer from the Institution.

MARQUIS READY TO PAY UP

Decides to Make Accounting to His Daughter.

To Señiorita Georgiana Teixeira's father, the Marquis of Aguila Branca, her lawyer yesterday delivered the ultimatum of "Pay up or fight." After a long conference between the father, his three daughters and attorneys for the two sides, the marquis decided to make an accounting at the earliest possible opportunity.

The conference took place at Port Jefferson, Long Island, the marquis being represented by T. J. Rich and his daughter by former District Attorney G. H. Furman, of Patchogue. In the course of the discussion it was learned that the mother of the three girls had left an extremely valuable estate in Brazil to be divided among them.

Georgiana testified that she had been forced to sign many checks by her father while kept a virtual prisoner by him. It is expected she will receive about \$100,000.

PREDICTS NEW YORK CRASH

Professor Nearing Thinks It Is the Worst City in the Universe.

Toledo, Ohio, Dec. 30.—"University students should know how to serve their community. I have come here to stick my finger in public affairs and teach them," Scott Nearing, Toledo University's new instructor in economics, said to-day.

Professor Nearing was released last June from the faculty of the Wharton School of Finance, connected with the University of Pennsylvania, because of his radical views. He thinks New York is the worst city in the universe.

"I would predict that the city will crash one of these days," said the professor. "Congestion is too great. A New Yorker believes that greatness means quantity. That is false philosophy."

SCIENCE DEATH HIS OWN FAULT

Patient Free to Rely
on Faith Cure, Verdict of Coroner.

HEALER ADMITS CALLING DOCTOR

Received Authority from
Bible for Treatment, She
Testifies at Inquest.

If a person dies under the ministrations of Christian Science, after having, of his own free will, chosen a healer instead of a doctor to care for him, no one can be held responsible for his death.

This was the substance of the verdict returned last night by the coroner's jury which inquired into the death of Alexander H. Schubert, of 473 First Street, Brooklyn. Pneumonia carried off Schubert on Christmas Eve. Until he was past medical aid he was attended by Mrs. Martha Fletcher, a healer, of 102 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

Inquest into his death was held last night before Coroner Ernest C. Wagner in the Coroner's Court. The jury debated for more than an hour before they brought in their verdict.

Own Fault, If Cure Kills.

"The opinion of the coroner's jury is that the deceased did not receive proper medical treatment, but nobody was responsible for his death, because he chose Christian Science treatment of his own free will."

Schubert was taken ill on Tuesday, December 21. On Wednesday he was so much worse that he sent for Mrs. Fletcher, his healer. She treated him until Thursday night, when Dr. Robert Carr, Jr., of 284 Kingston Avenue, was called in at her suggestion. The disease, which the doctor diagnosed as bronchial pneumonia, had progressed so far that nothing could be done to save him.

When questioned by Assistant District Attorney Reuben H. Wilson last night Dr. Carr admitted that he had never lost a similar case when called in in the early stages of the trouble.

Mrs. Clara Schubert, the dead man's wife, who is also an ardent Christian Scientist, was first called to the stand. Wrapped in the deepest of mourning, she defended the action of her husband in calling in a practitioner to heal him, saying that since he had become converted to Christian Science he had never been ill, except for a slight cold, which Mrs. Fletcher cured.

"This is the only Christian Science case you have ever had," she announced violently, at the close of her testimony, to Coroner Wagner, "and think of the thousands of cases the doctors make for you every day."

Healer Testifies.

Pale and thin Mrs. Martha Fletcher followed Mrs. Schubert to the stand. She said that her two brothers, her father and three uncles were all doctors, but that she had been a Christian Scientist ever since Faith cured her of pneumonia years ago.

"I receive authority from the Bible for my treatment," she told the Assistant District Attorney.

"I don't remember which chapter," she affirmed in answer to a second question.

She then admitted that she had sent for a physician to care for the dying man. But I couldn't turn him from the door," she added triumphantly.

Following the brief testimony of Dr. Carr, the dead man's brother also was heard.

"I most certainly am not," he responded emphatically to the question as to whether he was a scientist or not. He told of going to see his brother on the day he died and of being turned away from the house with the excuse that the healer was giving a treatment.

Coroner Wagner then started to charge the jury, basing his remarks on the statement that the law insisted that it was mandatory of any person to receive medical treatment. He was interrupted by William Donahue, Mrs. Schubert's lawyer, who pointed out that the law provided that medical treatment should be given all minors, but that with adults it was optional.

The Coroner then altered his charge accordingly.

WILL MAIL 3 TONS OF MILK

Citizens' Committee to Send Powdered Product to German Babies.

Postage and registration charges for 500 pounds of milk powder which it will send to Germany will amount to \$348, the Citizens' Committee for Food Shipments announced yesterday. The powder is to be sent as first class registered mail matter on the Stockholm, which sails for Gothenburg to-morrow.

After its arrival in Germany it will be converted into three tons of milk for German and Austrian babies. The milk is to be the official New Year's shipment of the Citizens' Committee, in line with the Christmas shipment which left earlier in the month.

COAST LINES "FLORIDA SPECIAL."
Florida's Finest Train. 3:12 P. M. effective Jan. 1, 1916. LEO. FRANK BAILEY, 3:12 P. M. 3:31, 3:59 P. M. D. way & 2:30 P. M. 2:47.

RUMANIA NEAR ENTRY IN WAR

Russian Offensive
Clears Way for
Ally, Says Report.

UNITED ATTACK ON BULGARS NEXT

Allies Make Two New
Landings to Protect
Salonica Base.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Dec. 30.—Rumania's entry into the war on the side of the Entente Powers is imminent. This is the interpretation placed here on the new Russian offensive that has been launched from Pripiet to Bukovina.

Although the Russian and German official bulletins speak laconically of the battles now proceeding, their importance is regarded as very great by the Russian General Staff. They have already assumed such seriousness that from Rome the Germans are reported to have begun a general withdrawal from the Macedonian front.

Telegraphing from Petrograd, the correspondent of "The Pall Mall Gazette" says:

"Russian joint operations with Rumania are on the point of beginning. Rumania will fight with us, although not for us. Her siding with the Entente is not the result of French or English sympathies, but an endeavor to realize the Rumanian dream of sovereignty over Bukovina and Transylvania. As preparation for Rumania's entry into the war, Russia's aim is to reconquer Bukovina for the benefit of her new ally. This can be accomplished in a few weeks."

Rumania to Attack Bulgars.

"The Rumanians will then fortify the new province and march with the Russians through Bulgaria and Transylvania, while simultaneously the Italians, French, British and Serbians will deal blows on other fronts."

In the Entente capitals there is a general opinion that the Russian campaign, which has been undertaken in the face of unfavorable weather conditions, is likely to have an important bearing on the whole war situation.

Official Austrian reports, telling of attacks of dense masses of Russian troops, indicate that an important battle is already under way.

The fighting centres at a point near Toporoutz, a small town just within the border of Northern Bukovina, but a simultaneous attack is being made along an extended front, reaching from the Pruth to a position north of the Dniester, a distance of about forty miles. The latest advice state that the Russian assault is being continued, accompanied by an unusually heavy bombardment.

Outcome Still Obscure.

The Russian General Staff, according to dispatches from Petrograd, points out the difference between these struggles and the last notable collisions between the Russians and Teutons before the period of calm. The battles of Czortorysk, Novo Alexinec and elsewhere between the Pripiet River and the Carpathian Mountains were sporadic and designed only to correct positions on different parts of the line before the cessation of strategic movements on account of the approach of winter.

It is agreed now that a struggle is proceeding on the entire southwest line in which it is intimated that both sides are aiming at the accomplishment of exceedingly important tasks.

The Russians and Teutons are equally alert, each side here and there taking the initiative.

Petrograd expects that the outcome of this gigantic, but still obscure, struggle will be a transformation of the military positions in the Russian theatre of war. While it is pointed out that Germany has not lost interest in the northern half of this theatre, it is intimated that her activity there is designed mainly to inspire the belief that she has not removed her troops from there.

Military observers unanimously

Continued on page 7, column 6

VIENNA'S REPLY TO SECOND NOTE

London, Dec. 31.—The reply of the Austrian government to the second American note on the sinking of the steamship Ancona, with the loss of American lives, is forwarded to Reuter's Telegram Company from Vienna by way of Amsterdam. The note says:

"In reply to the second American Ancona note the Austro-Hungarian government fully agrees with the Washington Cabinet that the sacred laws of humanity should be taken into account also in war, and emphasizes that it, in the course of this war, has given numerous proofs of the most humane feelings."

"The Austro-Hungarian government, too, can positively concur in the principle that enemy private vessels, so far as they do not fly or offer resistance, shall not be destroyed before the persons aboard are secured."

"The assurance that the United States government attaches value to the maintenance of the existing good relations between Austria-Hungary and the United States is warmly reciprocated by the Austro-Hungarian government, which now, as heretofore, is anxious to render these relations still more cordial."

The Austro-Hungarian government then communicates the results of the inquiry into the sinking of the Ancona, which was recently concluded.

The inquiry showed that the commander of the submarine from a great distance, in the first instance, fired a warning shot at the steamer, sighted at 11:40 in the forenoon, which he at first believed to be a transport, at the same time giving a signal for the vessel to stop. As the steamer failed to stop, and tried to escape, the submarine gave chase and fired sixteen shells at the steamer, of which three were observed to hit. The steamer only stopped after the third hit, whereupon the submarine ceased firing.

Already during the fight, it is declared, when at full speed, the steamer dropped several boats filled with people, which at once capsized. After the steamer stopped, the commander of the submarine observed that six boats were fully manned, and they speedily rowed away from the steamer.

Approaching nearer, the commander of the submarine saw that a great panic prevailed aboard the steamer, and that he had before him the passenger vessel Ancona, on account of which he gave those aboard more time than was necessary to leave the vessel in lifeboats. At least ten lifeboats were still aboard, which would have more than sufficed to rescue the persons still on the vessel, but as no other preparations were made to hoist out the boats, the commander decided, after the expiration of forty-five minutes, to torpedo the vessel in such a manner that it ought to remain afloat for a still longer time, in order to leave sufficient opportunity for the people still aboard to be rescued.

Shortly afterward a steamer became visible, which steamed toward the submarine. As the commander of the submarine, who believed the steamer to be an enemy cruiser, had to reckon with an attack, he submerged at 12:35, firing a torpedo into the foremost cargo hold of the Ancona. No more boats aboard the vessel were lowered, although persons were still visible aboard.

The steamer sank so slowly that the submarine commander at first doubted whether the steamer would sink. Only at 1:20 o'clock did it sink, bow first.

During these further forty-five minutes, it is averred, all the persons aboard could easily have

been saved with the available boats. From the circumstance that this did not occur the commander concluded that the crew, contrary to all the rules of the seas, accomplished their own rescue in the first boats and left the passengers to themselves.

The entire loss of life, the note sets forth, cannot be attributable in the first instance to the sinking of the vessel, but in some degree to the dropping of the first boats while the steamer was proceeding at full speed, and to the fact that the crew thought only of their own safety and did not rescue the passengers from the capsized boats, though also to the shells which hit the fleeing vessel. But the death of the persons drowned with the sinking vessel must, above all, be ascribed to the "culpable behavior" of the crew.

The Austrian reply then states that the American note in several points is based on incorrect suppositions, and describes as incorrect that a shell was at once fired; that the submarine, on pursuit, overtook the steamer; that only a short time was allowed for those aboard to enter the boats, and that several shots were fired on the steamer after it had stopped.

The commander of the submarine, the note continues, allowed the steamer more time than was necessary for the passengers to take to the boats, and then torpedoed the vessel in such a manner that it would remain afloat as long as possible, to enable the passengers to disembark—"an object which would have been obtained if the passengers had not been forsaken by the crew."

"Fully appreciating the attitude of the commander, who had in view the rescue of the passengers and crew," says the note, "the Austro-Hungarian naval authorities have arrived at the conclusion that he apparently neglected to take sufficiently into consideration the panic among the passengers, which rendered disembarkation more difficult, and the spirit of the regulations that Austro-Hungarian naval officers should refuse assistance to no one in distress, even an enemy. The officer was therefore punished for violating the instructions embodied in the rules in force for such cases."

"The Austro-Hungarian government does not hesitate in view of the circumstances to draw the appropriate conclusion concerning the indemnifying of American citizens affected by the sinking of the prize, but for the damage caused by the doubtlessly justified firing on the fleeing vessel the Austro-Hungarian government cannot well be made responsible or for the damages which resulted from the incorrect disembarkation or the capsizing of the lowered boats before the torpedo was fired. The Austro-Hungarian government must suppose that the Washington Cabinet is able and willing to communicate to the Austro-Hungarian Cabinet the necessary information referring thereto."

"But in case appropriate evidence is lacking and the United States government should not have knowledge of the particulars of how the American citizens came to grief, the Austro-Hungarian government, in consideration of the incident which, from a humane standpoint is deeply to be regretted, and guided by the desire once more to manifest its friendly feelings toward the United States, is ready and prepared to pass lightly over this deficiency of evidence and also to indemnify for damages whose proximate cause could not be fixed."

"Hoping that the Ancona incident can now be regarded as cleared up, the Austro-Hungarian government makes provision to submit for discussion at a later moment these difficult international questions which are connected with submarine warfare."

TWELVE AIR BATTLES IN WEST FRONT DAY

Sixteen British Aeroplanes Bomb
Comines Station.

London, Dec. 30.—The British official report to-night tells of a series of thrilling air encounters in the western zone. It says:

"Yesterday sixteen of our aeroplanes bombed the Comines station and hit the station, lines and sheds in the vicinity. Ten of our aeroplanes attacked heavily the aerodrome and did considerable damage. In both cases all the machines returned safely."

"During the day there were twelve encounters with hostile aeroplanes. One of our machines engaged four of the enemy's, one of which is believed to have been brought down. Another was damaged and all four were driven off. One of our aeroplanes was brought down as the result of a combat with two machines."

Arrest Salonica Consuls.

London, Dec. 31.—A dispatch to "The Times" from Salonica says:

"The consuls of Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, with their staffs and families, have been arrested, by order of the French general, Sarrail, and taken aboard a French warship."

"Their consulates are now occupied by Allied troops."

AUSTRIANS LOSE TWO DESTROYERS

Allied Fleet Sinks Warships in Battle in
Adriatic.

London, Dec. 30.—An Allied fleet succeeded in joining battle to-day with the Austrian war craft which have sunk several supply ships in the effort to interrupt transportation of Italian troops to Albania. Two Austrian torpedo boat destroyers were sunk. Aeroplanes, too, took part in the fight. A Teuton plane was shot down by an Italian destroyer.

Italian troops have occupied the Albanian seaport of Durazzo, says a Geneva dispatch, which finds corroboration in the fact that the German Consul at Durazzo, the members of his staff and fifty other Germans passed through Bellinzona, Switzerland, yesterday on their way to Berlin.

Durazzo and Avlona are the principal Albanian ports. Avlona was occupied by the Italians several months ago, before Italy entered the war. Durazzo is on a peninsula in the Adriatic Sea, forty miles south of the Montenegrin border.

An Austrian scout ship and five destroyers came out of Cattaro to bombard Durazzo, held by the Italians. While their shells were falling—doing insignificant damage, says Rome—they were attacked by Italian and Allied ships cruising in the neighborhood.

"The Austrian torpedo boat destroyers Triglav and Lika were sunk," says the statement issued at Rome. "Survivors from the Lika were taken prisoner. An enemy aeroplane was shot down by one of our destroyers. All of our ships returned to port undamaged."

An official announcement of the French Marine Department says:

"An Austrian naval division having come out from Cattaro for the purpose of bombarding Durazzo, certain squadrons of the Allies went forth to give

battle. The Austrian torpedo boat destroyer Lika encountered a mine and was blown up. The destroyer Triglav, of the same type, was destroyed by the fire from the ships of the Allies. The remaining warships of the enemy were pursued and fled in the direction of their base."

The Vienna official report on the battle is as follows:

"In the harbor of Durazzo one steamer and one sailing vessel have been sunk. The fire of several coast batteries was silenced, during which two destroyers struck mines. The Lika was sunk and the Triglav was damaged. The greater part of the crews was saved."

The Triglav was taken in tow, but after some hours had to be sunk, as superior numbers of hostile cruisers and destroyers menaced the retreat of our whole flotilla, which returned to base."

"Among the hostile ships only a British cruiser of the class of the Bristol or Falmouth and a French destroyer of the class of the Poulou were clearly identified."

The destroyers Lika and Triglav were sister ships, built in 1913. They were 236 feet long, of 787 tons displacement. Each was armed with two 9.2-inch guns, six eleven-pounders and two torpedo tubes.

Rome, Dec. 30.—News of the sinking of the Austrian torpedo boat destroyers Triglav and Lika has been received in official circles here with much satisfaction, in view of the recent activity of Austrian warships in the Adriatic and also because the sunken vessels belong to the type of Austria's most modern destroyers.

For more than six weeks the Austrian fleet has centered its efforts to prevent Italy and her allies from crossing the Adriatic to aid the Albanians and Serbians, and several times has attempted to attack craft in Albanian ports, especially Durazzo. One Italian steamer was nearly sunk in Durazzo harbor recently, shortly after King Peter had left there for Avlona.

WESTERN CHINA UNEASY

Indications of Coming Revolt Seen, but Its Success Doubtful.

VIENNA READY TO GUARD LAW OF HUMANITY

Seeks "More Cordial
Relations" with
America,

BREAK AVERTED, CAPITAL'S VIEW

Penfield Gets 3,000-Word
Note to Transmit to
Washington.

London, Dec. 31.—The Austrian reply to the second American note on the Ancona states that the commander of the Austrian submarine has been punished for not sufficiently taking account of the panic aboard the Ancona, which rendered disembarkation more difficult.

The Austrian reply further expresses the hope that Washington will be able to supply the particulars of how the American citizens were affected, but in the event of such evidence being lacking and the United States being unable to state how the American citizens came to their death, the Austro-Hungarian government "is ready to pass lightly over this deficiency and indemnify for damages, whose proximate cause cannot be fixed, and hopes thereby that the incident will be regarded as ended."

The note, while announcing the willingness of the Austro-Hungarian government to pay an indemnity for the American victims on the Ancona, declares that the government "cannot admit responsibility for damage caused by the justifiable firing on the fleeing vessel or by the capsizing of the boats before the torpedo was fired."

In conclusion the note says:

"Hoping that the Ancona incident can now be regarded as cleared up, the Austro-Hungarian government makes provision to submit for discussion at a later moment these difficult international questions which are connected with submarine warfare."

Danger of Break Past, Is View in Washington

Washington, Dec. 30.—Danger of a break in diplomatic relations between the United States and Austria-Hungary over the sinking of the liner Ancona probably has been cleared away, if the official text of Austria's reply to the second American note conforms to press dispatches from London. These dispatches say the communication announces that the submarine commander who torpedoed the steamer has been punished.

The cabled press translation of the note reached Washington tonight too late to be seen by high officials of the government, and a dispatch received earlier in the day from Ambassador Penfield merely said the reply had been handed him and gave no intimation as to its nature.

Disavowal In Effect.

Punishment of the submarine commander for failure to take into account the panic prevailing aboard the vessel apparently meets the principal American demand. In effect it might be regarded as a disavowal of the act, and assurances that an incident for which an officer of the navy was punished would not happen again might be taken for granted. The remaining demand, that reparation by payment of indemnity be made for the injury or loss of life by Americans, would be a subject for diplomatic adjustment once the other points at issue were disposed of.

Although officials here believed to-day that there were indications favorable to an amicable settlement of the controversy, there had been nothing in press dispatches from abroad or published official advices to suggest that Austria would admit immediately wrongdoing on the part of her officer.

The official text of the new note from Vienna is expected at the State Department by to-morrow night. Mr. Penfield reported that it would be

Spurned!—\$300,000

Mary Pickford, that inimitable, incomparable screen artist, has declined another fortune. She tells all about it, how she doesn't care for money, how she doesn't dote on dress, how she loves home and mother—and something about her great secret admirer. The whole story is on the last page of to-morrow's Tribune.

In the same column, Plays and Players of the Film World, are new stories and comments in interesting vein of prominent photoplay people. Also a pithy review revealing that it is not all a path of roses in the movie realm. Read the column on the last page to-morrow.

The Tribune

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